



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

excluded) nor able to connect them serially by means of their natural reflex motor accompaniments, because the speech apparatus was fully occupied with the loud reckoning. There was therefore no means of serial connection left, though the letters were impressed on the memory singly. With this explanation the subjective observation of Münterberg during the experiments agrees.

The author holds that the serial connection in the motor series is quite another matter from that in the memory series. The point is an important one, for unless this is so he still has to account for one link in his chain, and to the reviewer's mind it should have had a much fuller and better demonstration. The experiments, however, are valuable and the paper, unlike those in the author's *Beiträge*, is brief and to the point.

E. C. S.

Ueber negative Empfindungswerte. Briefe von G. TH. FECHNER, herausgegeben von W. Preyer; (Schluss). Zeitsch. f. Psychol. Bd. I, H. 2.

The five letters given in this section continue the discussion of "negative sensations" upon the lines followed in the former section (Zeitsch. f. Psychol. Bd. I, H. 1; review, *Amer. Jour. Psychol.* III, p. 288), and bring the correspondence to a close, evidently without the surrender of either party. New analogies are introduced and Fechner makes clear his strict limitation of his formula and its deductions to *psycho-physic* phenomena, refusing to have it carried over to purely psychic matters and withholding assertion as to its applicability in purely physical ones. In the course of the letters reference is several times made to the views of Hartmann on the physiology of consciousness.

III.—CRIMINOLOGICAL.

BY ARTHUR MACDONALD, PH. D.

Tipi di criminali nati, GUIDO ROSSI e S. OTTOLENGHI, Archivio di Psichiatria, Scienze Penale ed Antropologia Criminale, Vol. XI, Fasc. 1, Torino, 1890.

As an example of the way in which criminals are studied by the Italian specialists, we give the details of a single case.

The writers investigated two cases of typical born-criminals. The first case (by Rossi) is as follows: S. C., 38 years of age, born in Turin, a type-founder by trade, condemned twice; the first time, ten-year sentence for cruelty to father. While in prison he attempted suicide twice. Being unable to work, he wrote his history upon a vessel. Always suffered sensations of heat in the head; was subject to vertigo; had an alcoholic attack and epileptic prison insanity, *folia carceraria epilettica*, during which he broke the glass in the window, for having been punished excessively; did not think in such moments of the possibility of being punished again; had a true morbid epileptical hypochondria. His physical examination gave: pallid skin, thin chestnut hair, abundant beard, thin moustache, blue iris; nose long and crooked; teeth: median incisors hypertrophied, the lateral decayed; slightly projecting ears, squint in left eye, paralysis of the eyebrows. Craniometry: anterior-posterior diameter, 182 mm.; transverse, 151 mm.; anterior-posterior curve, 340; transverse, 317; total circumference, 540; cephalic index, 83; cranial capacity, 1530; a depression at the union of the frontal and parietal, not evident whether it is due to a wound or not; lacks the ethnic type; a scar on right hand arising out of a dispute after gambling. Sensibility: with Faradaic current, the right hand feels at 32, the left hand at 35; touch gives 3 mm. for left and 2 mm. for the right. Meteorological sensibility is moderate; two or three days before bad weather he is restless. He is credulous; was made to see a bottle

of black wine under a white paper. At nine years of age was given to masturbation. The dynamometer gave 46 for the left hand, 53 for right. Motility: gait awkward; speech stammering; writing good; knee-jerk exaggerated; had a simian agility since infancy. He walks often without consciousness of where he goes; this is one form of propulsive epilepsy; at certain moments there comes to him a desire to destroy everything, and often he does it. He does not believe in any religion. He sleeps uneasily; commenced to like wine at ten; was forgetful; smoked; liked gambling; is fond of striking; knows the criminal slang. His father was 44 at the birth of S. C.; his mother 50; his father drank much, but supported the wine, and was never in jail. The mother played much at lottery; his sister was mother of thirteen sons, all healthy, except one who died, disease unknown. He was studious in his four elementary classes; said he never had difficulty in learning. He reads the *Cronaca dei Tribunali*. He does not like the present system of government; would like the republican form. In infancy he suffered with *ematurie* and neuralgia.

Le crime politique et le misonéisme. CESARE LOMBROSO. Nouvelle Revue, 15 Fév. et 1er Mars, 1890.

This article, by one of the founders of Criminal Anthropology, shows some of the broader social aspects of the science of crime. While a certain freshness of experience brings enjoyment, suspicion and hatred of the new (misanthropy) is deep-seated and characteristic in society and the individual, most so in the feeble and primitive. Innovators, reformers, geniuses are opposed, and, since even they do not escape this law, oppose each other. The same law pervades religion and pedagogy. Disregard of the misanthropic feeling in sudden and violent attempts at progress is anti-social and a crime. Revolutions are distinguished from revolts and seditions in being normal steps of advance; they do not excite conservative reaction; they have high aims and moral causes; they appeal to people of all classes; they reach success in spite of loss of leaders; they are rare and characteristic of advanced nations. Revolts and rebellions are the reverse of all these; society is not prepared for them, they are abortions. In doubtful cases society itself decides, by accepting or rejecting the attempted advance, whether the attempt is a revolution or a rebellion.

Mittheilungen der internationalen kriminalistischen Vereinigung; Heft 1, Februar, und Heft 2, Juli, Berlin, 1890.

The International Penal Law Association was founded in 1889; principally through the efforts of Prof. Franz von Liszt of the University of Halle. It will be seen from the principles advocated by the association (given below) that it takes the most advanced views in practical criminology.

The International Penal Law Association holds that crime and punishment should be considered from the sociological as well as from the juristic standpoint. Its fundamental propositions are: (1) The purpose of punishment is to oppose crime as a social phenomenon. (2) The results of anthropological and sociological investigations are therefore to be considered. (3) Punishment is one of the most effective means of opposing crime, but not the only one, and therefore should not be separated from other remedies, especially that of prevention. (4) The distinction between occasional criminals and habitual criminals is of fundamental theoretical, as well as practical, importance, and therefore serves as a basis for the determining of penal legislation. (5) Since the administration of penal justice and its execution have the same purpose, they should not be separated, for in addition the judicial sentence gains its content and meaning from the execution of the punishment. (6) As the restriction of freedom rightly takes first place in our penal